

## Agricultural Department.

O. M. TINKHAM, Editor.

All communications for this department should be sent to the editor, Mr. O. M. TINKHAM, N. Farmington, Vt.

Please write on one side of the paper only, and use your pen, and not a ball-point pen, for the editor's use.

### Nature's Fair.

The season of the fair is now well over, and we have reported pretty faithfully and pretty fully of them; but of one, the grandest in character and extent, the richest in its exhibits, the most generous in its management, we have made no note or mention till now—Nature's Fair.

The preparations for this display began early in the year. In April the dull brown of the woods took on a brighter hue, and the swelling buds showed the faintest possible tints of green. Through May and June, with richer bloom and deeper green, we have watched the season develop with interest, till it stood in the full perfection of midsummer splendor. The rustling fields of golden wheat rolling in billowy brightness, with tussling corn and plume-like oats ashered in the harvest time, and brought nearer, in the richness of fruitage and harvest, the brilliant display which the close of September saw. Where the ruddy and russet apples bent the boughs, and the corn stood in tent like rows in the peaceful field, the whole landscape has been changed, as if by some enchanter's wand, and where before we saw only masses of bright or sombre green, now appears a picture of surpassing beauty.

The hillsides glow in colors no artist can imitate. Such prodigality of richness such unfeigned beauty, such endless variety of tint, all, each, place the display beyond the possibility of a satisfactory imitation.

To all—the rich who can visit the art galleries of Europe to see what cannot all compare with this, to the poor, whose almost only pictures are those nature paints,—this matchless sight is open free. As we were riding along where one view of this endless panorama was had, one riding behind, pointing to a beautiful wooded hill, said: "See that chromo." "Chromo (color) is surely yes." The flaming crimson of the maples, the birches with branches like waves of yellow light, with here the rich dark purple of the ash, and there the heavy green of the hemlock, made a view of surpassing loveliness, and when the light breeze waved the myriad scintillating beauty was past speech, and one could only admire in silence and with bated breath.

Now on hill and in valley the colors have faded. The leafy canvas on which the colors were so cunningly laid is dropping away, and only the remnant and the memory of the enchanting picture remains. But nature, to show her richness and fertility of resource, has given us in these mid-October days such lovely weather—the very perfection of autumn days, when the very air seems soaked and heavy with sunshine, a kind of liquid amber, in which we live. The purplish golden haze bathes the whole landscape, here softening an outline, there tinting to softer loveliness a still lovely tree.

On such days life, simply, seems a blessing—such beauty, such softness, and when on a Sabbath afternoon, made doubly a "Sabbath of the soul" by such a season, one lives in the sunshine under the shelter of the hill forests, and gazes out over the varied landscape all bathed in golden glory, there must come with other grand and sweetly solemn thoughts a feeling as of the new presence of Him who giveth and loveth all.

### One Thing to Be Done.

There has gradually crept into our fair one thing which must be taken hold of with a firm, strong hand, and corrected, and that is gambling.

We do not refer to the matter of stakes and betting on horse races, which may or may not be inseparable from horse racing, and which we leave to be settled with horse racing itself. This species of gambling is not likely to much affect others than those already familiar with it. But that to which we refer first made its appearance in rings to be thrown to catch on spikes driven in a board, or ball thrown at some object, generally some human figure. "Five cents for a chance to try your skill and twenty-five cents for every ring you make," or a cigar for every time you hit the head.

These devices have been varied, have appeared in many forms, generally having some little chance for a display of skill, but infinitely more depending upon chance, till this last season there has been at most of our fairs the show shown pure and simple, shorn of all disguise and stripped of all pretense to trials of skill. At our state fair, at Bethel, Tunbridge, Woodstock, were gaming tables where bogus jewelry and money were stacked upon the east of dice. The regular green cloth with money placed temptingly upon it, appealing to the boys' cupidity in strongest fashion, and it was made to appear to him that he has a fair chance to receive back five-fold for the few pennies he is able to put down. Happy for him if his first venture takes his whole capital and he loses.

This evil has reached proportions now which imperatively demands the attention of the managers of our fairs and the police of the towns where fairs are held. The farmer's holiday should not be made a school of vice to his sons, where corrupting influences are thrown before them in most specious form, and when the sleeping demon of a vice of most alluring character and dangerous effects, may be aroused to blight and ruin their whole future life. It is an imperative duty of all managers of fairs to at once and entirely abate this most serious evil, and of farmers to see that it is done. The moral influence of the community once aroused and directed against it, is powerful enough to put an end to such a moral pestilence.

Plowing Match at Caledonia County Fair, September 18.

Mr. Editor:—The exhibitors of plows and other farm implements at the Caledonia county fair, falling of an opportunity of testing their implements on the grounds of the association, arranged for a trial at their own expense upon the farm of Hiram Russell, just south of the fair grounds, where about five hundred farmers assembled to witness the work performed.

tion gave but little opportunity for proper arrangements. No instruments could be obtained to test the draft, and the contestants were obliged to decide upon the best work done by the different plows. After trying each plow at different depths with different plowmen, the committee, consisting of Charles E. Green, George B. C. Bell, William Clement and Theodore Parker, made the following report:

"We find that all the plows tested are good ones, doing excellent work. We give the preference, first to the Granger, second to the Matchless; third to the Centennial."

The manure spreader attracted much attention, and the perfect manner in which it did the work ranks it in the front of labor saving farm implements, and its expense is all that prevents its coming into general use. Butler's harrow did all the churning for it, and Norris' harrow is well adapted to light level soil.

While the committee were making out their report, O. M. Tinkham, agricultural editor of the VERMONT FARMER, laid out his cost of plowing four furrows that were decided by the crowd to be the best laid furrows of the trial, entitling Tinkham to the first premium as a plowman. This was the first time in the history of the fair that a plowman was awarded a premium.

The running fields of golden wheat rolling in billowy brightness, with tussling corn and plume-like oats ashered in the harvest time, and brought nearer, in the richness of fruitage and harvest, the brilliant display which the close of September saw. Where the ruddy and russet apples bent the boughs, and the corn stood in tent like rows in the peaceful field, the whole landscape has been changed, as if by some enchanter's wand, and where before we saw only masses of bright or sombre green, now appears a picture of surpassing beauty.

Now on hill and in valley the colors have faded. The leafy canvas on which the colors were so cunningly laid is dropping away, and only the remnant and the memory of the enchanting picture remains. But nature, to show her richness and fertility of resource, has given us in these mid-October days such lovely weather—the very perfection of autumn days, when the very air seems soaked and heavy with sunshine, a kind of liquid amber, in which we live.

On such days life, simply, seems a blessing—such beauty, such softness, and when on a Sabbath afternoon, made doubly a "Sabbath of the soul" by such a season, one lives in the sunshine under the shelter of the hill forests, and gazes out over the varied landscape all bathed in golden glory, there must come with other grand and sweetly solemn thoughts a feeling as of the new presence of Him who giveth and loveth all.

There has gradually crept into our fair one thing which must be taken hold of with a firm, strong hand, and corrected, and that is gambling.

We do not refer to the matter of stakes and betting on horse races, which may or may not be inseparable from horse racing, and which we leave to be settled with horse racing itself. This species of gambling is not likely to much affect others than those already familiar with it. But that to which we refer first made its appearance in rings to be thrown to catch on spikes driven in a board, or ball thrown at some object, generally some human figure. "Five cents for a chance to try your skill and twenty-five cents for every ring you make," or a cigar for every time you hit the head.

These devices have been varied, have appeared in many forms, generally having some little chance for a display of skill, but infinitely more depending upon chance, till this last season there has been at most of our fairs the show shown pure and simple, shorn of all disguise and stripped of all pretense to trials of skill. At our state fair, at Bethel, Tunbridge, Woodstock, were gaming tables where bogus jewelry and money were stacked upon the east of dice.

The regular green cloth with money placed temptingly upon it, appealing to the boys' cupidity in strongest fashion, and it was made to appear to him that he has a fair chance to receive back five-fold for the few pennies he is able to put down. Happy for him if his first venture takes his whole capital and he loses.

This evil has reached proportions now which imperatively demands the attention of the managers of our fairs and the police of the towns where fairs are held. The farmer's holiday should not be made a school of vice to his sons, where corrupting influences are thrown before them in most specious form, and when the sleeping demon of a vice of most alluring character and dangerous effects, may be aroused to blight and ruin their whole future life.

It is an imperative duty of all managers of fairs to at once and entirely abate this most serious evil, and of farmers to see that it is done. The moral influence of the community once aroused and directed against it, is powerful enough to put an end to such a moral pestilence.

Bro. Hoskins has been publishing in the *Watchman* a Young Farmer's Catechism. We have not room for it entire, as it runs through several numbers, not being finished yet; but we give below selections from two numbers, which will enable our readers to perceive something of its scope and value.

The first on manures: Question—Are these nitrogenous fertilizers cheap and easily had? Answer—No; they are the most costly of all we use and the most scarce; yet they are absolutely necessary to the production of our crops.

Question—Which of our ordinary manures contains them in greatest abundance? Answer—Urine. Question—What is the greatest waste of our farms? Answer—The waste of the liquid manure.

Question—How is this waste? Answer—By allowing the urine to be lost, and the solid manure to be leached by rain.

Question—How much of the value of the manure of our animals is thus wasted? Answer—More than half of it.

Question—What more than any other one thing can farmers profit by? Answer—Lack of knowledge and care in regard to the value and use of nitrogenous manures.

Another on tillage implements: Question—What is the chief implement of tillage? Answer—The plow.

Question—What must a good plow be capable of doing? Answer—Of thoroughly, easily and uniformly pulverizing the soil through which it passes.

Question—What marks the good plowman? Answer—Ability to select such a plow, suited to the soil upon which it is to be used, and so to attach his team to it and guide it as to cause it to do its work in the best manner.

Question—Are such plowmen plenty? Answer—No; there are but few in America. Question—What are the chief important implements of tillage? Answer—Gleaners, harrows, rollers and cultivators.

Question—What are their uses? Answer—To finish the work begun by the plow in fitting the ground for the crop, and afterwards to keep the surface open and free from weeds.

Question—What are the chief requisites to be sought for in such implements? Answer—Efficiency, first, then the ease, rapidity and cheapness with which they can be used. Under the last head comes their thorough and workmanlike construction.

Question—What should a young farmer aim at in this matter of tillage? Answer—First to acquire its principles; then to make himself acquainted with the various implements, and, by practice, become proficient in their use. He should never rest satisfied until he can do the work of the farmer in a satisfactory manner.

Question—What is the chief principle to be followed in this matter? Answer—To make the expense worth the gain, and to make the work done in the best manner.

Question—What is the chief principle to be followed in this matter? Answer—To make the expense worth the gain, and to make the work done in the best manner.

Question—What is the chief principle to be followed in this matter? Answer—To make the expense worth the gain, and to make the work done in the best manner.

Question—What is the chief principle to be followed in this matter? Answer—To make the expense worth the gain, and to make the work done in the best manner.

Question—What is the chief principle to be followed in this matter? Answer—To make the expense worth the gain, and to make the work done in the best manner.

Question—What is the chief principle to be followed in this matter? Answer—To make the expense worth the gain, and to make the work done in the best manner.

Question—What is the chief principle to be followed in this matter? Answer—To make the expense worth the gain, and to make the work done in the best manner.

Question—What is the chief principle to be followed in this matter? Answer—To make the expense worth the gain, and to make the work done in the best manner.

Question—What is the chief principle to be followed in this matter? Answer—To make the expense worth the gain, and to make the work done in the best manner.

Question—What is the chief principle to be followed in this matter? Answer—To make the expense worth the gain, and to make the work done in the best manner.

Question—What is the chief principle to be followed in this matter? Answer—To make the expense worth the gain, and to make the work done in the best manner.

Question—What is the chief principle to be followed in this matter? Answer—To make the expense worth the gain, and to make the work done in the best manner.

The president and secretary were chosen a sub-committee to solicit funds to meet the expenses of the exhibition. Vice President Sprague, who attended the fair last winter and is thoroughly aroused to the necessity of making a large show of our products, promptly subscribed twenty-five dollars towards the expense and promised to send ten packages of butter in five separate lots. Vice President McAllister, who was unable to leave before the close of the meeting, enthusiastically pledged himself to "do his part." Governor Proctor, who happened to be at New York during the last fair, and is deeply interested in the project, has pledged twenty-five dollars, and more if necessary. Many others with whom the committee have conversed, have expressed their approbation, but few have as yet delivered upon their assumed responsibility in the matter.

The committee in whose hand the matter is left earnestly hope to be spared the necessity of making a direct personal appeal to the citizens of the state, and trust that the necessary funds and goods will be pledged without, when the matter is properly brought to their attention. It is a noble thing to exhibit to the public the products of the soil, and to secure them in the best possible condition, and, besides all this, there are many other matters to occupy his attention.

This is the season of fairs, and he ought not to neglect at least one of them. Take along his family also, and not only this, but make it a point to visit occasionally some good farmer, to see what he can learn in the matter of improved methods of cultivation, or to see if he can find better varieties of seeds to sow next year. Such visits can not help but be of much value to any farmer. The evenings are beginning to get longer, and good papers, as well as books, should not be neglected.

And right here let me say to the farmers who read the VERMONT FARMER please put down your best ideas, also experiences and experiments in your crops, and send them to the agricultural editor for publication; so that we in different localities can profit by each other's labors. Tell us of the amount of such crops raised in your section, and also how you did it, and what variety of seeds of the various crops are the most satisfactory.

DO BEANS MIX? Will Mr. Tinkham, or some reader, tell us what they think about beans mixing? I planted some early Mohawk and black beans, and they have been doing well. I have known to be pure, as I carefully hand-picked them for planting. Now on harvesting them I find some mottled ones with the black wax, and I can account for this. It is because the two varieties have mixed to produce them.

POISON BY IVY. This may not be a "seasonable note," but I saw in the new column, a few weeks since, a request, by a correspondent, for a remedy for ivy poison, so I will give it freely. If too late for this season, it can be made a note of it for future reference. Sugar of lead, dissolved in water and frequently applied to the poison, will cure it, even if very bad. I have tried this remedy, and it cures, but leaves no mark.

WHY LEAVE THE FARM? Many farmers complain that their boys do not like to stay at home, on the farm, after they are large enough to work, and this is a noticeable fact in all localities. There seems to be a general feeling on the part of the boys, some of them at least, to better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

which they should practice when they become men," was right, is not important to the farmer, as it is not a contribution to the exhibition. Vice President Sprague, who attended the fair last winter and is thoroughly aroused to the necessity of making a large show of our products, promptly subscribed twenty-five dollars towards the expense and promised to send ten packages of butter in five separate lots. Vice President McAllister, who was unable to leave before the close of the meeting, enthusiastically pledged himself to "do his part." Governor Proctor, who happened to be at New York during the last fair, and is deeply interested in the project, has pledged twenty-five dollars, and more if necessary. Many others with whom the committee have conversed, have expressed their approbation, but few have as yet delivered upon their assumed responsibility in the matter.

The committee in whose hand the matter is left earnestly hope to be spared the necessity of making a direct personal appeal to the citizens of the state, and trust that the necessary funds and goods will be pledged without, when the matter is properly brought to their attention. It is a noble thing to exhibit to the public the products of the soil, and to secure them in the best possible condition, and, besides all this, there are many other matters to occupy his attention.

This is the season of fairs, and he ought not to neglect at least one of them. Take along his family also, and not only this, but make it a point to visit occasionally some good farmer, to see what he can learn in the matter of improved methods of cultivation, or to see if he can find better varieties of seeds to sow next year. Such visits can not help but be of much value to any farmer. The evenings are beginning to get longer, and good papers, as well as books, should not be neglected.

And right here let me say to the farmers who read the VERMONT FARMER please put down your best ideas, also experiences and experiments in your crops, and send them to the agricultural editor for publication; so that we in different localities can profit by each other's labors. Tell us of the amount of such crops raised in your section, and also how you did it, and what variety of seeds of the various crops are the most satisfactory.

DO BEANS MIX? Will Mr. Tinkham, or some reader, tell us what they think about beans mixing? I planted some early Mohawk and black beans, and they have been doing well. I have known to be pure, as I carefully hand-picked them for planting. Now on harvesting them I find some mottled ones with the black wax, and I can account for this. It is because the two varieties have mixed to produce them.

POISON BY IVY. This may not be a "seasonable note," but I saw in the new column, a few weeks since, a request, by a correspondent, for a remedy for ivy poison, so I will give it freely. If too late for this season, it can be made a note of it for future reference. Sugar of lead, dissolved in water and frequently applied to the poison, will cure it, even if very bad. I have tried this remedy, and it cures, but leaves no mark.

WHY LEAVE THE FARM? Many farmers complain that their boys do not like to stay at home, on the farm, after they are large enough to work, and this is a noticeable fact in all localities. There seems to be a general feeling on the part of the boys, some of them at least, to better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

In the first place the man makes a great mistake, a fatal mistake when he looks to a legislature to assure success in his business, or to make laws for him in the interest of him or his class. All that any man can fairly claim is that the laws shall not discriminate against him; shall not pull him down to build others up, but shall give him an equal chance to win all which his abilities and natural surroundings entitle him to.—New Hampshire Mirror and Farmer.

Col. J. B. Walker, of Concord, who is one of the most intelligent farmers in New Hampshire, says from his own careful experiments that the analysis of a given crop of corn is not a sure guide as to the manure needs of the particular soil upon which it may be proposed to raise it. He believes that personal experience is the most trustworthy means of ascertaining the wants of a soil with reference to any crop the farmer may grow; and in this desirable opinion every level-headed farmer will concur.

Seasonable Notes. At this season of the year many and varied are the things which are going on in New England and middle states farmers. They must look after all of their stock, to see that they are in a thriving condition, and the crops of beans, corn, potatoes, etc., are ripening, and they must be careful to secure them in the best possible condition, and, besides all this, there are many other matters to occupy his attention.

This is the season of fairs, and he ought not to neglect at least one of them. Take along his family also, and not only this, but make it a point to visit occasionally some good farmer, to see what he can learn in the matter of improved methods of cultivation, or to see if he can find better varieties of seeds to sow next year. Such visits can not help but be of much value to any farmer. The evenings are beginning to get longer, and good papers, as well as books, should not be neglected.

And right here let me say to the farmers who read the VERMONT FARMER please put down your best ideas, also experiences and experiments in your crops, and send them to the agricultural editor for publication; so that we in different localities can profit by each other's labors. Tell us of the amount of such crops raised in your section, and also how you did it, and what variety of seeds of the various crops are the most satisfactory.

DO BEANS MIX? Will Mr. Tinkham, or some reader, tell us what they think about beans mixing? I planted some early Mohawk and black beans, and they have been doing well. I have known to be pure, as I carefully hand-picked them for planting. Now on harvesting them I find some mottled ones with the black wax, and I can account for this. It is because the two varieties have mixed to produce them.

POISON BY IVY. This may not be a "seasonable note," but I saw in the new column, a few weeks since, a request, by a correspondent, for a remedy for ivy poison, so I will give it freely. If too late for this season, it can be made a note of it for future reference. Sugar of lead, dissolved in water and frequently applied to the poison, will cure it, even if very bad. I have tried this remedy, and it cures, but leaves no mark.

WHY LEAVE THE FARM? Many farmers complain that their boys do not like to stay at home, on the farm, after they are large enough to work, and this is a noticeable fact in all localities. There seems to be a general feeling on the part of the boys, some of them at least, to better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if a little more attention was paid to the matter by fathers, in fixing up their farms, and in preparing their boys to do better; to get into some situation where they can make more than on the farm.

And of course all men cannot be farmers, so it is necessary that some should seek other occupations; but there are many very many boys who could be taught to farm if